





Today's  
Advertisements.THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL.

## FAREWELL CONCERT

BY  
WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT  
(R.W.O.) BAND.  
(Assisted by the HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY ORCHESTRA)  
TO-NIGHT  
(THURSDAY), the 23rd December, 1897,  
at 9.15 P.M.

- PART I.
1. Fest March—"Tauscher".....Wagner.
  2. Overture—"Mars".....Wallace.
  3. Reed Quintet—"Tikemon".....Schumann.
  4. Menuet from XII Symphony.....Haydn.
  5. Flute—Corporal Harper. Clarinet—Corporal Seaborn. Saxophone and Alto. Bassoon. Musical Whetler.
  6. Oboe Solo—"Strenuous Villageoise".....Riviere.
  7. Selection—"Faust".....Garnold.

## INTERVAL

- PART II.
1. Large.....Handel.
  2. Reminiscence from Bellini.....T. Godfrey.
  3. Brass Quartet (a) Farewell to the Forest. (b) The Huntsman's Farewell. Mendelssohn.
  4. Cornets—Musical, Halsey and Seaborn. Baritone—Musical Good. Euphonium—Musical Brown.
  5. Clarinet Solo—Romance in F.....Beethoven. (Transcription by W. G. Bentley).
  6. Grand National Fantasia.....W. G. Bentley.
- SEATS (2s 6d) may be booked at Messrs. W. ROBINSON & CO'S on and after THURSDAY, the 16th inst.
- Proceeds to be devoted to local charities.
- Hongkong, 23rd December, 1897. [1893]

In the Matter of ORDINANCE No. 2 of 1897.

and

In the Matter of the Petition of MILES STAPLES CODY, of 53, North California Street, Station, California, United States of America, as Inventor, for Letters Patent for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of an invention for "Improvements in Mail Bag Fasteners," adapted to effectually resist unauthorized opening of the bag or extractions of Mail matter therefrom for which Her Majesty's Letters Patent were on the 15th day of December, 1896, granted to the said MILES STAPLES CODY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Petition, Specification and Declaration required by the above Ordinance have been duly filed in the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and that it is the intention of the said MILES STAPLES CODY by MATTHEW JOHN DENMAN STEPHENS, his duly authorized Agent and Attorney, to seek all the Hon for Letters Patent for the exclusive use within the said Colony of Hongkong of the above named invention. And Notice is hereby also given that a filing of the Executive Council, before whom the matter of the said Petition will come for decision will be held in the Council Chamber, at the Government Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1898, at 11 A.M.

Dated the 18th day of December, 1897.

MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,  
15, Bank Buildings, Hongkong,  
The Agent and Attorney for the said  
MILES STAPLES CODY.

TO LET.

HOUSE in BELILIOS TERRACE.  
No. 4, CAMERON VILLAS, Peak, at present occupied by Capt. in Walter.  
ROOMS in BEACONFIELD ACADEMY now occupied as offices by the Sanitary Board.  
ROOMS in BANK BUILDINGS.  
Basement of WEST VILLA, FOXVOLD ROAD.  
Four Chinese Houses, Sheds, &c. with one acre and a half of land in Yau-mai on the water side immediately adjoining the Charbonnages Coal Store, now in the occupation of Messrs. Scheel & Co.  
GROUND FLOOR GODOWN in DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to BELILIOS & CO.,  
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1897. [1892]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG," will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1897. [1901]

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"YAYEYAMA MARU,"

Captain Furukawa, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1897. [1904]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"W. REMIDON,"

Captain Rorier, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 4th January.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1897. [1891]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 ft. American Ship

"NEW YORK,"

Peabody, Master, expected here, will load for the above Port, and will have prompt despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1897. [1893]Today's  
Advertisements.GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,  
No. 551.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

THURSDAY,  
the 30th day of December, 1897, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,  
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 11th December, 1897. [1900]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Thursday, the 30th day of December, 1897, at 3 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Wanchai, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1.	Wanchai, (South-East of No. 1 Police Station).	58 ft. 10 in. by 14 ft. 6 in.	0 0 1 1/4	10	740

## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

## AERATED WATERS.

## SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

## SODA WATER.

## LEMONADE.

## GINGER ALE.

## SARSAPARILLA.

## RASPBERRYADE, &amp;c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSRS and any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [1896]

## TAKE NOTE

IT IS UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED THAT TO indicate the exact use of words, no DICTIONARY can compare with the New Edition of

## WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

At the office of the Hongkong Telegraph you can see, and procure for SIX DOLLARS, a Copy of the Webster of Webster, the latest and most emphatic proof that Labor omnia vincit.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

## ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## WINES &amp; SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

## PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

## SHERRY—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. THE SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1897. [1893]

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1897.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There is no further news of political movements in the north at present. It is to be hoped the disturbers of the peace will confine their attention to the enjoyment of a quiet Christmas, and give us a chance to do the same. The poor heathen Chinese may well wonder when told that the whole Christian world is celebrating the anniversary of a great teacher who gave man the gospel of love, peace, forgiveness and unselfishness. The Kaiser and the Tsar should have a Buddhist mission sent to them, to teach them how wrong it is to fight, or to steal, or to kill. When Peter saw the populace of Jerusalem, and the Roman soldiery, coming in a menacing manner, he drew a sword in defence of his Master, who gently rebuked him—"He that smiteth with the sword shall perish by the sword."

We were surprised this morning to receive a wire asking for telegrams to be forwarded to the German Admiral at Kiaochow. We have been genuinely friendly to the Germans in their present action, but never contemplated carrying our friendship to this length. What telegrams would we send him? Advice or instructions for his future guidance in the conquest of China? We are not the Kaiser, nor the Reichstag; we have been at various times mistaken by the Post Office for a Consulate, a Colonial Secretariat, a Chamber of Commerce, and other powers in the land, but never yet for WILHELM II. It is overpowering. But we rose to the occasion; nobody shall ever say we feared any undertaking. We authorised him to annex the whole Yellow River watershed, and leave the Yangtze to Great Britain. Alas for a lost opportunity! The message was not meant for us, but for the Telegraph Companies; the Admiral has reopened communication with Kiaochow and wants his despatches to be wired direct instead of going by sea from Shanghai as hitherto, and the clerk of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration had made a mistake. It is cruel to keep tantalising us like this. When are we to be given a genuine reward of merit instead of all these elusive honours? Fame, honour, glory, is only a will-o'-the-wisp anyhow, but ours seems especially wispy.

And now the Post Office has reduced us to the grade of Volunteer Captain, and hands us documents to-day addressed in print "Captain A. CHAPMAN, Colonial Treasurer." It would be something if we were the Treasury; we would show Comr. at all, as in Antwerp—a much more successful exemplar than the United States.

We publish to-day the full report of Sir W. ROBINSON's lecture to the "Odd Volumes" at Government House. Though entitled "Two small sketches," it is rather large to be printed bodily in a daily paper, but it is well worth while, for the Governor has handled two noble subjects in a masterly and scholarly manner. He has, in fact, used the names of Handel and Milton as typical of the two greatest things in this world—music and literature. Our own preference is to place music first and highest, but that is a matter of taste.

It is our painful duty however, to disagree with His Excellency. We dislike to do so, but we must. We entirely disagree with his definition of "good" literature, for according to his limitation, the school which has its strongest type in Kipling would be entirely excluded. Yet Kipling is a force in the world. There is nothing erudite or cultured in Barrack Room Ballads, but the world is the better for their appearance. The British Empire is one of the greatest forces in the world making for peace and progress, and Kipling has done more for Imperialism than any one writer whom we can name. But his principal characteristics are such as would disqualify him under Sir W. ROBINSON's definition—at any rate, as we understand it, though it may be we misjudge the able lecturer. Milton's beauty, refinement, grandeur, cannot indeed be too highly praised; but there is also a grandeur that is unrefined.

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame; And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame; But each for the joy of the working, and each, in his separate star, Shall draw the Thing as he Sees It for the God of Things as They Are!

## REUTER'S MESSAGES.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION—EXECUTION OF A SPANISH OFFICER.

LONDON, December 21st.

Col. Ruiz, General Blanco's A.D.C., who was sent to the Cuban insurgent camp to negotiate peace, was shot after a trysting of a Court Martial.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA IN CHINA.

The German Foreign Office professes not to be surprised at the occupation of Port Arthur by Russia, and regards it as an aggressive significance, and as not clashing with Germany's interests.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The buying rate for sovereigns is \$10.18 per £.

A MALAY seaman of the steamer *Peter Rickmers* was today sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for desertion.

FAREWELL concert by West Yorkshire Regiment Band, assisted by the orchestra of the Philharmonic Society, at Theatre Royal at 9.15 this evening.

The British cruiser *Edgar* and the "destroyers" *Fame* and *Whiting* have arrived at Singapore and will leave shortly for Hongkong.

It is proposed that the Volunteers' annual 64-p. competition between sub-divisions be held at Stone-cutters on Chinese New Year's day.

The Bard Street murder case was resumed at the Court today. At 5.30 p.m. the case was adjourned till 9 a.m. to-morrow. It is intended to try and finish the case to-morrow.

The date of the adjourned Synagogue case has not been fixed but it is understood that it will be continued when the Bard Street murder case, at present occupying the attention of the Court, is finished.

CHINESE constable 107 was brought up on remand at the Police Court this morning on the charge of having committed two robberies in villages in China. As the Police had not yet received a reply from the authorities at Canton, the case was again remanded for a week.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Ho Ngok Lam.....\$50

"Canton".....50

A BOAT builder at Tai-kok-tai, and his wife, were bound over in their own recognisances to the sum of \$24 each at the Police Court today for assaulting a schoolmaster of that district. The cause of the assault was due to a misunderstanding of their son being bullied by other scholars in complainant's school. Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne appeared for the complainant.

THE boy who was charged with stealing four handkerchiefs from a private of the West Yorks while in camp at Stanley, was brought up on remand at the Police Court today. The evidence had been given by the soldier from whom they were stolen, and by Lt. Toppin's boy that the defendant used the handkerchiefs, he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

OUR morning contemporary publishes to-day a special telegram received from Shanghai reporting that the British Fleet is at Canton. At the present time the vessels composing Admiral Buller's fleet include the *Albatross*, *Cerberus*, *Daphne*, *Immortalite*, *Iphegenia*, *Mercurius*, *Phaeton*, *Plym*, and *Radpole* and *Undaunted*. This squadron will shortly be reinforced by the cruisers *Powerful*, *Grafton* and *Edgar* and the "destroyers" *Fame* and *Whiting*, now on their way hither from the South. Nothing is yet known in Hongkong of the movements of the vessels composing Admiral Buller's fleet.

PROFESSOR Mercovich gave an excellent exhibition of the possibilities of the modern of the facilities of Engineers and Shipbuilders, on Friday last night. There was a fairly large number of members of the Institution and their friends present. Before the projector was focused on the large white sheet a few selections were given on the graphophone, the rendition of a quartette entitled "High old time" causing much laughter and amusement. Professor Mercovich's machine is of a similar nature to those which have been brought to this Colony, but the pictures were nevertheless different. The abrupt termination of an exhibition of boxing, the umbrella dance, and "Children's Toilet," depicting a couple of young folks with merry looks amusing themselves by splashing water at each other's face, were very well received by the audience. On the whole, the lecture was highly enjoyable. The interest and credit is due to the Professor for his exertions to please the audience.

THE transport *Talung*, which left England on the 11th November, is expected to arrive here to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock with the following details for this station:—1st Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, 3 officers and 101 N.C. officers and men; Royal Artillery, 1st Brigade, 1st Battalion, 3 officers and 101 N.C. officers and men; Medical Staff Corps, 6 N.C. officers and men; Army Ordnance Department, 1 officer; Army Pay Department, 1 N.C. officer; 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, 1 N.C. officer. It was arranged that on her way out she should call at Malta to embark the 1st Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment consisting of 24 officers and 853 other ranks, 3 officers and 29 soldiers' wives; 3 officers and 4 soldiers' children; 2 officers and 10 soldiers' children; the 27th with the 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment for Singapore. She also takes home sundry details belonging to the Departmental Corps whose details she brings out. The West Yorks are at camp in Kowloon and the Lancasters will go straight into barracks on their arrival here.

## "TWO SMALL SKETCHES OF TWO GREAT MEN," BY SIR W. ROBINSON, G.C.M.G.

(Lecture delivered at the Hongkong "Odd Volumes" at Government House, December 21, 1897.)

The Odd Volumes Society is fortunate in possessing in its Secretary a man of ability and erudition, who has been able to bring to the notice of the public, in a most interesting and instructive manner, the lives and works of two of the greatest men of the world. Sir W. ROBINSON, G.C.M.G., has done this in a most masterly and scholarly manner. He has, in fact, used the names of Handel and Milton as typical of the two greatest things in this world—music and literature. Our own preference is to place music first and highest, but that is a matter of taste.

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merely going to make them the page on which to hang my literary venture this evening. No one I think can read any of Milton's works, or listen to the noble strains of Handel without thinking of the vast importance to nations of a wholesome literature, and without endeavouring to learn something of the history of music and to gauge its influence on individuals and communities. I trust therefore to present you with a lecture on these subjects, exemplifying them by discussing the merits and defects of the great works and characters of these two masters. I trust I shall be able to ring with its two precious stones set in a very ordinary setting.

Now let me ask you what is meant by literature?—When we use the word we mean cultured thought, in cultured language. Its substance is thought—elaborated by reflection. It embraces philosophy—history—poetry—all human life, all human sentiment and reasoning—all physical, moral and religious truths and whatever affects man as an intellectual and responsible being. Its instrument is language. Painting expresses itself through lines and colours—Sculpture through marble forms or some solid materials—Music by a combination or succession of harmonious sounds—Literature through words artistically arranged. Its exponents are books, not exclusively but mainly. By far the most valuable portion of literature is that which is made permanent and immortal by the arts of writing and printing. This is the inner and most lasting embodiment of thought and representation of a nation's life and thought, its eternal possession by which it will be known and judged for ever. Literature may therefore be described as the thought of reflecting minds, elaborated by composition, reduced to writing and published by printing. It comprises all the intellectual productions of a nation, from the epic poem to the street ballad, from the history to the essay, from the treatise to the profoundest thought. It is the life of a nation, the thoughts of a people or depicts the thoughts of an age, and what influences it will have on succeeding ages. If spoken words, headless and unpermeated, are weighed with power to benefit or injure, to elevate or degrade, to bless or to curse, how much greater the potency of words fixed by writing and scattered broadcast from the printing press? It is true that much of our literature is temporary and evanescent. It is not only a measure of intellectual progress but a most influential factor in quickening or retarding intellectual progress. Literature is one of the chief means by which a nation's character is not only known but formed, and to its literary productions far more than to its climate, soil, or institutions, we look in order to find out what sort of men it will give birth to, and what influences it will have on succeeding ages. If spoken words, headless and unpermeated, are weighed with power to benefit or injure, to elevate or degrade, to bless or to curse, how much greater the potency of words fixed by writing and scattered broadcast from the printing press? It is true that much of our literature is temporary and evanescent. It is not only a measure of intellectual progress but a most influential factor in quickening or retarding intellectual progress. 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tion of King, not out of any hatred to King, but because of his own love for him.

In 1674, in the 66th year of his age, he died of a fever. His body was buried in St. Giles, Cripplegate, and a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

I have said that society dealt capriciously with authors—it did so with Milton. In his own day he was the "Ragpicker," the Advocate of Regicides; the "blind adder that spit venom on the King's person;" and soon after that he was the "lighty orb of song, The Prince of Poets, The Divine Milton."

Time does not admit of any more detailed description of his life and works. In regard to the first, it may be stated generally that his patience and conscience were tried by all the calamities which break down the spirits of common men—by sickness, by poverty, by blindness, by the ingratitude of his children, and by the hatred and malice of the sickly courtiers of the time.

It is difficult for any one who has not thoroughly studied the character of the age of Charles the Second, in which his later fortunes were cast, to fully reverence Milton.

In days of lawless and servile he was a Republican. He was a Christian amongst many who were infidels, and a man of pure life amongst sensualists.

In his own domain of imagination he was one of the greatest writers that ever lived. Though his poetry was serious, it was bright, healthy and vigorous. He was nevertheless doomed to see stupid politicians buy away the shining rewards of letters. We might declare in the bitterness of his soul that he had fallen on evil times.

A high-souled and independent Puritan, he was surrounded by dissolute scoundrels who, to use the words of an accomplished critic, could be compared to "mudling to filly as the rabble in Comus, grotesque monsters, half bestial, half human, dropping with wine, blasted with gluttony, and reeling in obscene dances. Amidst their his Muse was played, lofty, spotless and serene, to be cherished at, polished at, and graced at by the whole rabble of satyrs and goblins."

The genius of Milton is worthy of all the admiration we can award to marvellous intellectual endowment. He was a most profound scholar; a man of immense learning and erudition. But we should admire him for more than this. However much we may differ from his religious and political opinions, we should reverence him for his lofty moral courage, as well as his patience and resignation under the driest and most painful afflictions.

Johnson observes that "his large works were performed after discrimination and in blindness, but difficulties vanished at his touch. He was born for what was arduous, and his work is not the greatest of heroic poems only because it is not the first." Dryden in a private letter said of him "This man cuts us all out and the ancients too."

In conclusion, let me remark that Milton stood forth as the most promising advocate of popular principles of government, and as the formidable defender of the commonwealth. He was firm and zealously attached to the freedom of his country; the darling passion of his soul was the love of liberty.

However much we may refuse to accept some of his views, we cannot remove as we are by the lapse of more than two centuries from the eventful times in which he lived at least admire his magnificent moral courage and sympathise with many of his feelings, which are now down before his superb intellectual acquirements.

The character and accomplishments of Milton may be summed up as follows:—Milton was a man not only of extraordinary genius but, as I have said before, of immense learning and erudition; not only an incomparable poet, but a great mathematician, logician, historian and divine. He was master not only of Greek and Latin but of Hebrew and Syriac, and also of the modern languages of French, Italian and Spanish. He was well skilled in music and could perform vocally and instrumentally. His private life was regulated by the maxims of Religion and Philosophy. He was pious, temperate and just and firmly attached to what he thought were the best interests of his country. He was ever animated by the love of liberty and virtue. In his way of living he was an example of sobriety and temperance. He was very sparing in the use of wine and strong liquors, was abstemious in his diet, but did not despise the sociable glass of tobacco. He was a Christian and a Protestant. He studied and admired the Holy Scriptures above all other books, and was familiar with all his writings; he shows a religious turn of mind as well in verse as in prose, as well in his works of an earlier date, as in those of later date.

There is pleasure and instruction to be found in them, and they are carefully worthy of attention in the present day, when opinions such as they embody are glaringly out of the chief capitals of Europe.

In England the name of Milton rarely finds place in our conversation or couplet with the other writers of his time. We can never say of Milton, "He has been said of some."

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such as handle the harp and the organ." There is no mention in Holy Writ of the practice of music till more than 600 years after the Flood.

Vocal and instrumental music however are spoken of in Genesis as things in use 200 years before Christ, and thus Luban said to Jacob "Wherefore didst thou flee away secretly and didst not tell me that I might have sent thee away with mirth and with songs and with the tabret and the harp."

We have also the songs of Moses and Miriam at the Red Sea, and the psalm of David being delivered from the power of the evil spirit by the playing of David upon the harp. King David amongst his numerous accomplishments is said to have been able to play upon thirty different instruments. Music was held in high esteem amongst the Hebrews. And in the 15th chapter of Chronicles it is asserted that 4000 of the Levites were appointed to praise the Lord on instruments and that the number of those who were instructed and cunning in song was 228. It would not be out of place here to mention that in these later days, the Hebrews were as much of an "one of our finest singers and composers" as such as Patti, Halsey, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer and Brahms.

The arts and sciences of the Egyptians were 1800 years B.C. carried to the inhabitants of Greece by colonists from Egypt.

All knowledge of the music of that day has been lost by the lapse of years but it cannot be concluded that the music of Greece was either rude or barbarous. Amongst a people so refined and ingenious from whom poetry, painting and sculpture received the greatest degree of cultivation, and by whom music, a sister art, was so much esteemed, it is not reasonable to suppose that music could have been the only art which was allowed to remain in a state of barbarism. If we turn to the literature of that day we find from the testimony of those great historians Aristotle and Plato that "music was calculated to compose the mind and fill it with instruction, that it was to the mind what air is to the body." At the Olympic games these were musical contests lasting for days.

400 years B.C. a temple was built by Pythias at Athens in musical honour to Apollo. Pythias was a celebrated composer of music. His story relates that to excel in music in those days was considered an accomplishment fitting the greatest task and greatest character. It was said to be the foundation of all sciences. The education of children was begun by it from the persuasion that nothing great could be expected from a man who was ignorant of music. A volume might be written on the subject of the practice of music in Greece, and of the effect it had on the mind and on the people in the way of raising gentleness and courage.

Pitarch relates that Terpsidore by means of his music appeased a violent sedition amongst the Spartans. Thucydides declares that when the Lacedæmonians went into battle with their practice to play soft music for the purpose of preventing their courage from becoming too impetuous. Are we to regard such statements as simply apocryphal?

In the time of Xenophon flute and harp players received most extravagant rewards and a high performer was to be paid for a good one. "How must he do it?" "He must imitate the great flute players. They are remarkable for excellent large sum on rich furniture, and for appearing in public with a large number of servants. He must do likewise." I am afraid there are a good many professions nowadays in which similar means are resorted to with occasional success. The music, drama, and literature of Greece were all transferred to the victorious Romans as a tribute, rather than as a conquest.

Roman music was a mixture of Greek and Italian. The Romans were not only fond of music but of the Empire and being mixed up with the Romans, Comedies and tragedies its influence was not living and it gradually fell into disrepute. Under these circumstances its decline was much accelerated by the introduction of the Christian religion. The early Christians did not condemn it as such, they condemned the circumstances which accompanied its performance and justly regarded with aversion the use of the theatre and of music of those who made it their profession. Roman flute players and musicians were not only added to the list of the idle and dissipated but were frequently unable owing to their lecherous habits to produce melodious sounds upon their instruments.

The only excuse that can be made for them was the inferior position in society which was assigned to them. In Greece actors and singers had a high rank in the Republic and those who were esteemed in the profession were liberally rewarded.

Art ought not to be looked upon as in any way degraded by that connection. In Rome the case was exactly the reverse. When the Grecian drama was transplanted to the Imperial City, St. Augustine says "The ancient Romans accounting the Art infamous, ordained that men connected with the Drama should not only want the honour of other Citizens but also be disinherited and thrust out of their tribe." When therefore the practice of music fell to the lot of those who were utterly careless of their own reputation it necessarily fell into disrepute and its influence for good was at an end. For the first time it was not in a position to say but probably until Christianity had become established on a somewhat firm footing.

I shall be able to give to your satisfaction that the early Christians loved music. They acknowledged its power of raising and sustaining religious fervour in congregations. They regarded it as an important means of addressing Divinity in a most sublime and affecting manner. Its great influence was therefore acknowledged by the influence of the Church for many years narrowed within exceedingly precise limits.

Phil, the learned Jew and historian, in writing of the nocturnal assemblies of the early Christians translated "that after supper their sacred songs began. When all were risen they selected two choirs of men and of women. They then chanted Hymns in honour of God, now singing together and answering each other by turn." In this practice the antiphonal form of chanting which has its origin in the sacred music was extensively used by the primitive Christians and yet it is evident that prayer and song were clearly distinguished the one from the other, as St. James in his Epistle says. "Is any among you afflicted, let him pray. If merry let him sing psalms." It is not probable that during these times any new form of music or of harmony was invented. Solemn and simple Psalm tones borrowed from the Hebrews were doubtless adapted to Christian worship.

St. Ambrose and Gregory the Great, who were born respectively A.D. 340 and 540, especially devoted themselves to the perfection of ecclesiastical music. The Ambrosian chant was established during the 4th century at Milan and St. Augustine describing his sensations on hearing it for the first time writes:—"The voices flowed in at my ears, truth was distilled in my heart and the affections of piety overflowed in sweet tears of joy." The effect of this soothing and beautiful style of singing is believed to have been so great upon the Gentiles as to have attracted them in numbers to the Church, and so have led to the conversion of many of them to the Christian religion.

The learned and active Pope Gregory was a great musician. It was he who collected the musical fragments of such ancient hymns and psalms as the first fathers of the Church had approved and recommended to the primitive

Christians. They were methodised and arranged and universally adopted by the Eastern Church. St. Augustine, the 1st Archbishop of Canterbury, was the missionary of Pope Gregory and to him and his successors England was indebted for the establishment at Canterbury of a school of Ecclesiastical Music, which for many years furnished able instructors to those anxious to acquire knowledge in that direction. It is hard to say what became of secular music during those centuries. As an art it apparently only just existed from the 10th to 14th centuries. It seems to have led a vagrant life and to have fallen principally to the lot of the minstrels of England and Wales and to some troubadours of the South of France and of Provence.

In the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries music had many ups and downs. It is impossible for me in a short sketch to give you any adequate idea of the vicissitudes through which it passed. In the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth it prospered exceedingly. Good Queen Bess was liberal to the profession of an accomplished singer herself loved, and she protected and encouraged sacred and secular music which had suffered much during the reigns of Edward VI and Mary owing to the fluctuation of religious fancies. The Puritans as we all know were bitter enemies of music, for in 1571 and 1582 they petitioned parliament to put down all Cathedral Churches "where the service of God was grievously abused by piping with organs, singing and trowling of psalms, with the queaking of chanting choristers disguised as all the rest to wit."

In 1643 not only was the cultivation of Sacred music checked but it was nearly annihilated. Churches were taken down, organs and instruments due to beggary and music was in fact proscribed.

The fine arts are in every sense the arts of Peace, and the periods during which music and literature have made the most considerable strides towards perfection have been calm and tranquil. No war can be readily understood as so fatal to arts as to war. In the reign of Charles the 1st the royalists were attached to the ancient rites of the Church which included the use of organs and voices, but if they had one thing more than more than any other they had the choice of the Puritans it was that of celebrating religious services with good music.

The Cavaliers in their turn were equal enemies to the coarse and clamorous psalmody of the Puritans, so that universal and reciprocal intolerance prevailed throughout the Kingdom for nearly half a century. In the reign of Second Charles musicians subsided chiefly by means of the Royal Household Establishment, the munificence of the King and the employment of their services by the nobility.

There was however very little occupation for them. There was no concert or public amusement save the theatre where their talents could be made available. Here again history repeats itself, for owing to these circumstances, and to the fact that under the guidance of a Protestant Court the rage for dramatic representations of a licentious nature was excessive, music in England miserably declined in the 17th Century. The student of history will not fail to reflect that exactly the same result occurred in the case of ancient music was concerned during the reign of that detestable and lecherous Emperor Nero who is said to have played his fiddle when Rome was in flames.

In other countries and notably in Italy and Germany, we are told by Dryden in 1680 that "music flourished exceedingly Italy was the mother of learning and the Arts and they were restored and cultivated to such an extent by famous Italian Masters that all Europe was enriched out of their Treasury."

The beauties of the Italian School were eagerly studied and adopted by German Professors and the consequence was that the musical taste of Germany was not then and is not now surpassed by that of any other country.

Germany was and is intrinsically a musical nation and the names of her composers are imperishable. Always solid, patient, and laborious, they were not satisfied with mediocrity, but strove to attain excellence. Add to this the pure inspiration of genius and the production of Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart, Bach and others need not be wondered at. It is, ladies and gentlemen, blameworthy to the credit of the subject of my second sketch, Handel.

Handel was one of the strong men of the earth, who do what other men dream. Forty seven years of his long life were spent in England. The powerful influence of his great genius prevailed the most recesses of English life. It was directed in great measure to the cultivation of religious music which was most congenial to the feelings of the English nation. For these reasons Englishmen feel a sort of right to claim him as one of their own composers and a short sketch of his career should be interesting to British colonists everywhere. He was not only a physician, was born in 1685; and was intended for the Law. At an early age however he manifested so great a passion for music that his father wisely allowed him to enter the musical profession. He studied first at Hamburg and then in Florence, Venice and Rome composing Sacred Music for Roman Catholic worship. In 1702 Handel arrived in England, and in 1704 he had composed his first oratorio, "Israel in Egypt," which marked the period of our history, and his blindness. He was a man of great energy and his blindness was not a hindrance to his career. He was a man of great energy and his blindness was not a hindrance to his career.

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## Intimations.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SAGAMI MARU	SHANGHAI, CHEMULPO, SHIMO.	FRIDAY, 24th December, at 4 P.M.
M. J. Currow	NOSEKI and ROBE	
TOKIO MARU	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE	FRIDAY, 24th December, at 4 P.M.
IZUMI MARU	BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE (Transit ship, cargo for Java Ports), and COLUMB	THURSDAY, 30th December, at Noon
RIKUN MARU	SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A., via KOREA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU	THURSDAY, 30th December, at 4 P.M.

\* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamships.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at 107, Cross Street.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1897

## Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE

"LION BRAND"  
In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of 5 grains, easily soluble in Water, Wine, &c.  
FEVER, RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

## ARGONIN.

(Registered Trade Mark.)  
SOLUBLE CASEIN-SILVER PREPARATION.  
Used in Gonorrhoea in 1 to 2 per cent. solutions possesses similar bactericidal action to silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete absence of irritating properties.  
It is requested that the directions on the boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly followed.

## CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT &amp; BANK CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.  
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

## CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that SATURDAY, the 25th instant, and SATURDAY, the 1st January, 1898, will be observed as HOLIDAYS at the Customs Office.  
Work at the Customs Office will proceed as usual.

H. M. MILLER, Commissioner of Customs for Kowloon and District.

Custom House, Kowloon, 21st December, 1897.

## HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be a SPOON COMPETITION on MONDAY, the 27th inst., commencing at 2.30 P.M.  
RANGES, 800 and 900 yards.  
Entrance 30 cents.

A. CHAI-MAN, Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1897.

## XMAS SPECIALITIES

XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS in various designs, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE CREMES in Fancy Boxes of various sizes.

CALLARD and BOWSER'S ASSORTED TOFFEEES and BUTTER SCOTCH, TOM SMITH'S and BATTERS XMAS CRACKERS, COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE FANCY SWEETS of various kinds.

XMAS CAKES, XMAS PLUM PUDDING, RAISINS and MINCE MEAT, ASSORTED KINDS OF NUTS, &c., &c.  
10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

H. RUTONJEE, and

13, D'Agulhar Street, Hongkong, and 18 & 19, Elgin Road, Kowloon.  
Hongkong, 9th December, 1897.

## Auction.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 50.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of December, 1897, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 11th December, 1897.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Wednesday, the 29th day of December, 1897, at 3 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at North Point, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	North Point.	50' x 30'	1,500	4.500	16

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.  
THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG"  
Captain T. R. Galsworthy, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1897.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).  
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHINKIANG, HANKOW, KIUKIANG and CHEFOO.)

THE Company's Steamship

"KINGSING"  
Captain Young, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1897.

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES.

THE Company's Steamship

"PECTAN"  
Captain N. Hockley, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1897.

MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"SIKH"  
to sail about the 25th December, 1897.

S.S. "PORT ADLAIDE" about 15th Jan., 1898.

S.S. "ARGVLL" about 5th Feb., 1898.

S.S. "GHAEZE" about 10th Feb., 1898.

S.S. "LE-NOX" about 10th March, 1898.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1897.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAIYUAN"  
Captain Nelson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamship. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1897.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship

"HINSANG"  
Captain Crockett, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1897.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"MYRMIDON"  
Captain Rortson, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 31st instant.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1897.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"YARROWDALE"  
Captain G. Geddes, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th January, 1898.

To be followed by the

S.S. "HANSEAT" on or about 31st Jan., 1898.

S.S. "LYDERHORN" on or about 15th Feb., 1898.

S.S. "ORWELL" on or about 28th Feb., 1898.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1897.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FOR ODESSA.

(Calling at SINGAPORE, COLUMBO and PORT SAID, and taking through Cargo for ALEXANDRIA, SMYRNA, BRISTOL, &amp;c.)

THE Russian Volunteer Steamer

"NISHNI NOVGOROD"  
due here about the 25th instant, will load here as above and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

MELCHERS &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1897.

POSTAGE STAMP EXHIBITION

during the Christmas Season

Commencing on

MONDAY, the 20th December, 1897.

The attention of Collectors and others is specially directed to the

EXHIBITION OF POST-AGE STAMPS

of all kinds at the stall of

MESSRS. GRACA &amp; CO.

in HONGKONG HOTEL CORRIDOR

Rare Colonial, Foreign and Chinese Provincial Postage Stamps in used and unused condition.

XMAS 1897 NOVELTY

Cheap Palatable Packets containing a varied assortment of Postage Stamps for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

For Freight, apply to

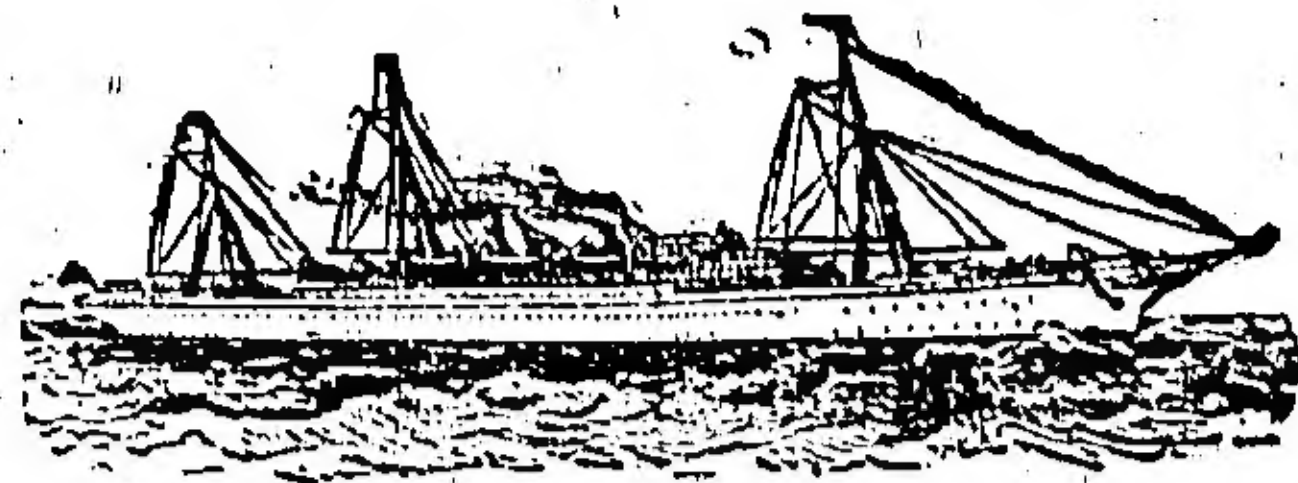
SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1897.

## Status.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1897.



1897.

## SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—4,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 19th Jan., 1898.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 16th Feb., 1898.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 16th Mar., 1898.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK the Trans-Pacific journey (avoiding the rough passages generally experienced in the latitudes further South) and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leaves daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &amp;c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pender's Street.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1897.

## OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Coptic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 28th Dec., at 4 P.M.

Galle (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 15th Jan., at Noon.

Doris (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Thursday, 3rd Feb., at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"COPTIC"  
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 28th Dec., 1897, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special Rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1897.

## F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMAN'S PATENT RED BRAND, HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. &amp; O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &amp;c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1897.

## U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Thursday, 6th Jan., at Noon.

City of Peking (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 25th Jan., at Noon.

Africa (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 19th Feb., at Noon.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"  
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, and YOKOHAMA on THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1897, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained upon application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS, also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1897.

## NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

"JEYES FLUID"

THE BEST DISINFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS &amp; Co., Beach Buildings.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1897.

## Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS).

THE Steamship

"CHUSAN,"  
Captain E. Street, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 30th December, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

All Cargo for France and London will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1897.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA IN CONNECTION WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Columbia 2,605 | A. Gove | Jan. 11.

Tacoma 2,549 | A. Dixon | Feb. 1.

Victoria 3,167 | J. Patton, R.N.R. | Feb. 22.

Olympia 1,651 | Dobson | Mar. 15.

ALSO FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, IN CONNECTION WITH

OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mogul 3,054 | W. H. Weight | Jan. 1.

Pillone 2,338 | A. Gove | Feb. 8.

Bramar 1,601 | E. Porter | Mar. 8.

Mogul 3,054 | W. H. Weight | Mar. 29.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line, HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.